REVIEW.

Saturdan, March 7. 1713.

OU must allow me one Paper, as a Digression upon your old Friend, the King of Sweden; It is but a very little while ago, That, tho' ithout any Pretensions to Prophese, I told you in so any Words, and I know some said I spoke too possible. That if that Prince determined to bring the lahometans into Christendom, and invade the Christan Countries with an Army of Insidels, He should OT PROSPER. I conclude these things from the meral and ordinary Course of God's Providence in the World; not that the invisible Conduct of Produce is ty'd down to the Justice of every Cause wither; we often see a righteous Cause suffer, and a rong Cause exalted; but in a Design so manifestly noting to bringing a Sea of Blood upon Europe, I ways believ'd God would hear the Prayers of so any Nations, and deliver them, by disappointing at mischievous Undertaking.

Well now! We are told strange things from Benr, (viz.) That the Grand Seignior is Deposed, some
i Strangled, and his new Grand Vizier also, and
e like; nay, and all this by the Management of
e Great High Priest, or Musti, &c. Whether it
High Church or Low Church Turks, that have
ought the King killing Doctrine upon the Stage
ere again, I know not; but certainly that Musti
use be a strange Fellow; you may e'en call him
e & ______ of that Country; because, it seems, as
at Reverend Protestant Musti of our side was for
e-witting King William; so their Turkish &
ere, has De-witted their Sovereign, and his Chief

But what's become of the King of Sweden now! hat is the Question before us.

inister; (that is, if the Story be true).

ve no particular Credit.

The Accounts differ so much, and tell so many likely Things, that you must not expect I shall redit them all: Nay, indeed, I Credit very little it, that I tell you before hand, indeed they do to hang together enough to deserve it. That he used the sine Horses the Grand Seignior presented in with, to be shot: That the Tartar-Han and he ill out; That the Representations of the Hospodar Walachia caused the Grand Seignior to send Ories to Chace him away, and yet, they say, at the ne time the Grand Seignior is Strangled: These things so inconsistent and unlikely that they de-

But leaving all these Notions, as publick Writers please to relate them — I shall state the Circumstances of the King of Sweden, as they seem probable from the whole.

First, I will allow, it is not an impracticable Project, nor unlike so Politick Soldierly a Prince, as his Swedish Majesty is; That all this may be a Feint, and that he may have put an out-side of this kind so handsomly upon his Assairs, that in all appearance the Turks may seem to be fallen out with them; his Men feem disperst, and a Quarrel appear between the Cham of Tartary and he, and the like; and all this on purpose to delude the Muscovites and Poles, that he may Surprize them with the more cafe - We had an Example of this kind in the Affair of the Revolution, when King William, then Prince of o. range, upon his first putting to Sea, was driven back by a violent Storm; an Appearance was made as it he was discouraged by that Event; had given over the Enterprize; that the Horie were order'd to be re-landed, and all was at an end; and we all know how effectually that Trick took here, and what Influence it had upon King James's Affairs. But then I must say, That if the Grand Seignior and Vizier are Deposed and Strangled also, all the room for the Suggestion of a Feint is taken away; for People seldom carry a Jest that length: For according to Eu-

dibras,
"He that Hangs or beats out's Brains,
"The Devil's in him if he Feigns.

It feems probable, in the next place, That if there has really been such a Revolution in the Assars of the Turkish Court, as is related, the Fastion that opposed the War against Musicovy with such Violence, as to Sacrifice their own Emperor for it, were not likely to stop at the King of Sweden; and therefore in that Case, if his Swedish Majesty is not escaped their Hands by slight, which I must own I think is very improbable; but as some Accounts say, is secured under a Guard; I make no more Question of his having been sent the same way out of the World that the Grand Seignior and Grand Visier have been, than if I had stood by and seen the Tragedy asted.

The Suggestion against this, is, That he has made bis Escape, and is gone from Bender: Those People who Report this, and that it was done privately, without the Turks leave, know very little of the

state of Things in the Turkish Government, or of the situation of the Place, the length of the Way, the impossibility of being Concealed in his Flight, the little time that he could have before his going would be known, the swittness of the methods of Persuit in those Countries; all which Particulars concur to make it Impracticable that he could Escape; so that if he is fled, it must be by the Connivance of his Friend the Cham of Iartary; and if so, the first News we shall hear of his Swedish Majesty, will be upon the edge of Transylvania and the Upper Hungary, and the nearest step he has thither, it as least 360 Miles, and most of it thro' an Enemies Country: It is true, that he may be sooner out of the Turks Dominions an other way; but then it must be in the Dominions of the Crar of Museum, his Mortal Enemy.

the Czar of Musicovy, his Mortal Enemy.

Another Way his Majesty might take if he durst venter that length, and had faithful Guides; and that is, to the Danube, and so crossing the Country of Sclavonia, or the Lower Hungaria, and part of Coatia, make into Dalmatia, and the Territories of the Venetian; but he has above 450 Miles to that Part of the World, and much of it thro' the Do-

minions of the Turks.

Upon the whole, it is my Opinion, If the change of his Affairs be as is related, That either you hear of his being in the Emperor's Country in 2 or 3 Poss at farthest, or that you never hear more of him.

From his Swedish Majelty's Person I descend to the Posture of his Affairs, as they respect the Swedish Nation, for I always distinguished between the Swedish Interest and the King of Swedeland. To the last I own I never wished Success, I mean in his Eastern Projects, ever since he turn'd his Face the twrong way, in Saxony, and March'd to Muscony, when we all hop'd he would, as he might have done, have made himself the most glorious Arbiter of Europe's Peace. But as to the Swedish Nation, I must, while I have any Sences, wish them Sasety, Glory, Power, and Success; and I look upon the Swedes next to the British and Dutch Nations, to be the Great, and only Support and Resuge of the Protestant Interest in the World, and I always did so.

The Swedes were the People, who under their great Gustavus Adolphus, and at the expense of his Blood, deliver'd Germany from the Tyranny of the Houte of Austria: Had it not been for this Nation, Europe had been enslav'd under the Cruelty of Ferdinand 11.

and then it had not been so idle a Thing, as some of you would fain make it, to talk of the Power of the European being Fatal to the Protestant Interest.

the Emperor being Fatal to the Protestant Interest.

Had not that Glorious Prince rescued Germany from the Jaws of Popish Power, there had not been a Protestant Prince lest in the Empire, nor a Protestant Family suffer'd to remain, without living in the extream of the Rage of a Persecuting Tyrant. But these things are of no Consideration to the Age we live in.

As the Swedes were thus the Sasety of the Protestant Religion; and as they possess'd their Dominions in Germany, not so much as a Reward for the Expence of that War, as to enable them to be always Powerful Assistants to the Protestants, in Case

of future Austrian Encroachments: So I think all Protestants in Europe are oblig'd to prevent to being disposses'd of those Dominions, least the come again when they may want the help of to Fl erful a Nation to assist them against Popush and I strian Persecution.

This was what I always faid from the beginner That however the King of Sweden aded, the dish Nation ought not to be run down, especially Nation so Barkarous, and so Threatning, as that

the Muscovites.

If the Affair of the King of Sweden, is, and bave it related, the Sweedish Nation is now at a ry low Ebbs: Count Steinboch, by taking a way Step, is reduc'd from a Victorious General, meer Pritoner; and from being Master of the From this Chavalry, been oblig'd to kill all his Hoo near 7000; and where he is now preparing rast to hold out a Siege, than to keep the Field; he has with, great dexterity, shifted off an Engineent, and avoided being cut in pieces, which have happen'd, if he had not gotten into Toning But in short he is in a miserable Condition.

No Question, the Swedes in these Circumstant would gladly listen to the Terms of Peace, and I haps to leave King Augustus on the Throne of land; and why the Protestant Princes of Ed. Should not concern thomselves to bring such a V so satal to the Protestant Interest, to so Happ Conclusion, is to me a very great Mystery.

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If the King of Sweden is lost in this Accide the Distractions in the Kingdom of Sweden must very great. He is to be succeeded, either Woman, or a Child, by a Woman, (viz.) the Dute Dowager of Holstein, Sister to the King, who marryed to the Duke of Holstein Gottorp; and was kill'd in the Battle between the King of Swaden King Augustus near Cracow; or, by a Child, (I the present Duke of Holstein Gottorp, Son to Duke, by the King of Sweden's Sister aforesaid, is the same Young Prince, who, the other Day, i up Toningen to Count Steinbock. — Either of will be but ill able to support the Weight of Swedish Affairs, under their present Embarratine If the Swedes are oppress, who is aggrandiz'd by but the Poles on one hand, a Popish Nation, and Muscovites on the other, whose Power no good will es to see greater than it is? — So that on one you pull down a Protessant Nation, to raise a pish; and on the other, to raise a Scourge for C stendom: Not of Christians, for I will not in them to much to miscall them; but of Muscourse for C stendom: Not of Christians, for I will not in them to much to miscall them; but of Muscourse for C stendom: Not of Christians, for I will not in them to much to miscall them; but of Muscourse for C stendom:

And after all, if the King of Sweden is yet all and his Circumstances Good, the this may retrethe Desperate Condition of his Country; yet it most certainly involve Europe in a dreadful and rious War, which no Man can look upon with great Concern; so that one scarce knows wha

wish for.